

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 813.]

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[Vol. XV.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

PHILANTHROPIST. No. 1.

The Latin and Greek languages are subjects of universal importance. If they are of real service, in the education of youth, let us understand their value; if they are useless, we ought to supply their place with more valuable knowledge. As a considerate part of the most valuable time of youth, is often spent in the dead languages, a candid discussion of the subject cannot be deemed unimportant.

All that can be said, in favor of the Latin and Greek languages, may be included under two heads. First. They must help to understand our language. Secondly. There must be sufficient knowledge obtained by our youth from ancient authors, to compensate for the time and money spent in the study of them.

The English say that Latin and Greek are necessary to understand the origin and force of words in their own language. This argument will prove too much, and totally destroy itself. Our language has its origin and is derived from several languages besides Latin and Greek; and if it is necessary to study one of them, there is the same reason for studying all. According to Dr. Johnson, the principle original words in the English language are derived from the following sources:—From the Latin language 6732 words;—French 4812—Saxon 1663—Greek 1148—Dutch 691—other languages 736. If we cannot understand English, without knowing all the originals of which it is composed, we must first learn Latin. The next in importance is French. After this we must dive into the old Saxon language. We must next labor through the Dutch, German, Italian, Welch, Spanish, &c. &c. But it is a well known fact that no person is able to learn all these languages, and it is equally well known that our best writers are acquainted only with Latin and Greek. If then our best orators have learned only to speak a part of the originals, and if to understand English it is necessary to know them all, I would ask how have they obtained elegance and accuracy? How have they obtained the whole by knowing only a part? There cannot be a plainer consequence than this; that we do not understand English and can write it, without knowing any of the languages from which it is derived.

We ought carefully to distinguish between words and ideas. Words are mere arbitrary marks which represent ideas, but have no connection with the ideas themselves. Hence different nations make use of words totally different to express the same ideas. When custom, which is the foundation and life of every language, has established a particular word, to represent a particular idea, it is of no consequence to know where that word came from or what it once signified. We have only to attend to the force and application of words in our own time.

But words are continually changing their meaning. As science and the human mind advance, new discoveries and improvements take place, and it is necessary to have new words to express their new ideas. Our language now, is extremely different from what it was two or three centuries ago. Whoever should attempt to peruse some of our old English authors, would find nearly as much difficulty as in reading a foreign language. If such a change has taken place, in so short a time, have we any reason to conclude that we use words now in the same sense as they were used in the original languages from whence they are derived; and if we do not of what use is it to learn those languages?

When the scholar, who is master of Latin and Greek, applies to English authors he is continually involved in difficulties. He finds about one third of our language derived from Latin, but the words are not used in the sense to which he has been accustomed. Where then is he to correct himself? What standard is he to follow? The answer is plain. He must apply to the best English writers and dictionaries. This is the only expedient. He here finds our most approved customs; and when he follows these, he can write that part of our language which is derived from French, German, Saxon, &c. with the same ease and accuracy, as that which is derived from Latin and Greek. If we learn philosophy, we must study physiology; if we learn the French language we must study the French; and if we learn English we must study that language, and that only.

FOR SALE—ON CREDIT,
10,000lb of BACON, *chiefly Joints*
20,000lb of TOBACCO,
1,000 gallons of BRANDY,
2,000 ditto WHISKY.

GREEN CLAY,

etc.

Price, 20, 1802. Paid,

FOR SALE

At this Office,

A PLAIN ACCOUNT

OF THE

ORDINANCE of BAPTISM.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday, the Seventh of December, one thousand eight hundred and one.

AN ACT

To amend an Act intituled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collectors in each district shall prepare and transmit to their respective supervisors, correct lists of all lands within their respective collection districts, which by the act passed the fourteenth day of July, one thousand six hundred and ninety eight, intituled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," they now are or hereafter shall be authorized to advertise for sale, specifying therein, the persons in whose names the aforesaid were originally made, and the sums due thereon respectively; of which lists it shall be the duty of the supervisor in all cases to cause correct transcripts to be made out, and to cause to be inserted for five weeks successively, in one or more newspapers published within his district, one of which shall be the gazette in which are published by authority, the laws of the state within whose limits the said district may be comprised, if there be any such gazette, a notification, that such transcripts are lodged at his office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned; and also notifying, that the tax due upon the said lands may be paid by the collector within whose division the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor of the district, at any time within the space of six months from the date of such notification, and the time when, and places where sales will be made of all lands upon which any part of the direct tax shall remain due after the expiration of the time aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of failure on the part of the owner or owners of the aforesaid lands to pay within the aforesaid time, the full amount of tax due thereon, the collectors under the directions, and with the approbation of their respective supervisors, shall immediately proceed to sell at public sale, at the times and places mentioned in the advertisement of the supervisor, so much of the lands aforesaid as may be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges of preparing, advertising and notifying as aforesaid, and of sales.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid tax, including all costs and charges as aforesaid, shall be and remain a lien upon all lands, and other real estate on which the same has been aforesaid, until the tax due upon the same, including all costs and charges, shall have been collected, or until a sale shall have been effected, according to the provision of this act, or of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in all cases wherein any tract of land may have been aforesaid in one aforesaid, which, at the time when such aforesaid was made, was actually divided into two or more distinct parcels, each parcel having one or more distinct proprietors or proprietors, it shall be the duty of the collector, to receive in manner aforesaid, from any proprietor or proprietors thus situated, his or their proportion of the tax due upon such tract; and thereupon, the land of the proprietor, or proprietors, upon which the tax shall have been thus paid, shall be forever discharged from any part of the tax due under the original aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in any case in which it may have happened that lands actually belonging to one person, may have been, or hereafter shall be aforesaid in the name of another, and no sale of the same shall yet have been made, the same proceedings shall be had for the sale of the aforesaid lands, in order to raise the tax aforesaid in relation to the same, as is provided by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, in the case of lands aforesaid, the owner whereof is unknown;

and such sale shall transfer and pass to the purchaser, a good and effectual title.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the right of redemption referred to the owners of lands and tenements sold under this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, shall, in no wise, be affected or impaired: Provided always, that the owners of lands, which shall thus be sold after the passing of this act, in order to avail themselves of that right, shall make payment or tender of payment, within two years from the time of sale, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of the amount of the said tax, costs, and charges, with interest for the time at the rate of twenty-five per cent, per annum.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the secretary of the treasury shall be and hereby is authorized and empowered, under the direction of the president of the United States, to augment the compensation fixed by law, for the commissioners, or for the principal and assistant assessors, or either of them, in any division where it shall be found necessary for carrying into effect the act intituled "An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling-houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States," so however, as that the commissioner shall in no case receive more than five dollars per day, nor the principal assistant assessor in any case receive more than three dollars per day, which additional compensation shall be subject to the same rules of settlement as are established by the act last aforesaid.

NATH'L MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 16, 1802.

TH. JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

England.

LONDON, February 9.

THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

The consultations at Lyons have ended in the final promotion of Buonaparte to the Presidency of the Italian Republic, substituted for the name of the Cisalpine. This most extraordinary measure has been avowedly taken, because no person was to be found, in this new Republic, of sufficient talents and reputation to undertake the trust! Thus adding insult to injury. The placing the French Consul at the head of the Italian Republic, is not a mere compliment, but a more flagrant annexation of all Italy, to the gigantic Republic of France. The Italians were before conscious of their liberty, their independence, and their property, by the arts of a pretended friend and protector: they are now plundered of them by the daring impudence of a noon-day robber. The thing is the same, but the manner is different, and the manner is a great deal in the perpetration of injustice, as is the concurring a benefit.

The new plan of a constitution given to the Italians, like that of the French, is very complex. With Colleges no less than three, Councils of Statemen, Councils of Officers, Councils of Legislators, a Consul, if we may call it, that is a Council of Centors and what not? A Government of men who have money without wit; men of wit who have no money, & men who have neither the one nor the other. Good Heaven! how are we delighted with the new appellations of Poudreux, and Dotti, and Commercio; that is plain English, men of land, men of learning, men of trade! All honorable men! And the Colleges too! What real and virtuous representation! what a happy amalgamation of riches, learning, commerce & religion—a grand harmonious dance of all the human mythology typified and illustrated under appropriate peculiar images. Every property and perfume of Heaven, Earth and Sea, finds a Italian organ and representative in this Italian Legislative Malquerade—this political carnal.

The Roman Catholic worship is declared the established Religion of the Italian Republic.—This measure is essentially necessary to the consolidation of the new order of things. The executive power is in the hands of a President, Vice-President, a Consul of state, legislative council and ministers. The powers of the President are very extensive. He has the initiative of all the laws, of all negotiation, the appointment of ministers, and of the Vice-President. He remains in office ten years, and is indefinitely re-eligible. His salary is 500,000 livres; the Vice-President's 100,000.

The name of the Italian Republic must naturally excite jealousy. It is presumption for a portion to assume the title of the whole; and it must necessarily give umbrage to the Kings of Naples and Etruria, and even to the Pope. But their hopes are their fears, their wrongs for their rights, as they lie at the mercy, to those who serve but for the sport of the German camp confid. This new claim of Buonaparte to the sovereignty of the greater part of Italy, is perhaps but one step to the consolidation of the whole; and there are not wanting those who speculate upon Buonaparte's *praying* himself a safe place of retreat, in the event of any change in the Government of France; and this opinion they found upon the difficulty of holding in *one* hand the reins of such a mighty power as France now possesses.

Indeed, if Italy could be rendered totally independent of France, we know not what could be a greater blessing to its inhabitants, or to the world, than its consolidation into one powerful empire. The misfortunes of that beautiful and interesting country have ever been attributable to its division into small states and independent cities, leagued in no common confederacy, and incapable of any defense; creating perpetual wars, inextinguishable resentments, and complicated intrigues. There are not times when the petty interests of petty princes have much weight; nor do we see why the greater potencies of Europe should interest themselves in their fate. Whole power is but a mockery of independence, and whose titles render speedily ridiculous.

Amidst all the horror, violence and injustice, of a revolutionary period, there is this advantage to be derived, that ancient claims, and deep rooted prejudices, militating against the general good, are overbalanced and subdued; it is possible, by the concentration of its power. Italy may as on be reformed to its natural dignity; for it will with that concentration, ultimately be too powerful to submit to the yoke of France.

It would perhaps have been the felicity of Germany, if the shock it has sustained had dissolved its Constitution, and united its forces.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 24.
Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house in New-Orleans, to another in this city, dated February 25th.—Received by the Augs.

"By a proclamation this day, the port is to be shut immediately on receiving official accounts of the peace from Spain, 44 American vessels are now in this port.

Pennsylvania.

LANCASTER, March 31.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"With much satisfaction, I am enabled to inform you of news of the most pleasing nature. Advice from St. Domingo, of the 4th of March, state, that the *fortified camp* of Toulouse had been carried, after a most desperate and sanguinary assault. It was defended by 24 pieces of cannon and naturally strong. It was considered impregnable; but nothing could withstand the ardor and intrepidity of the heroes of Italy. Thrice they advanced against this well defended encampment; and thrice were they repelled. Animated, however, by their former hard earned laurels, and headed by Gen. Le Clerc, victory dawned upon their efforts, and they planted their standards amidst the heaps of slaughtered negroes. The victory, though dearly bought is of much importance, as the terrified negroes have fled in every direction; nor will the influence of Toussaint have any effect in rallying them again, to the hazard of disruption. The war may be considered as really finished, though nominally in existence."

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.
Extract of a letter from Havana, to a respectable merchant of this city, dated March 8.

"Before the falling of your vessel, I shall inform you of the closure of the port to Americans. A ship from Charleston, loaded with flour and rice, was ordered out, and failed the 7th inst. Several vessels came up to the mouth of the harbour to come in, but in vain—they were not allowed to come to an anchor, therefore I believe it is certain our trade with this place is over."

Arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday last, the French frigate *Necessity*, commanded by captain Kergosan, in 1000 tons from Cape-François. We are uncertain upon what object this vessel has been dispatched to the United

The general impression is, she is destined to procure supplies of provisions for the forces at St. Domingo.

The necessity brings the latest accounts from the Cape. No important military occurrences had taken place.

Ganthemus with the fleet from Toulon, arrived at St. Domingo, when he landed his troops and having laid there only eight days failed again, supposed for France.

General Leclerc, with a division of the French army, has penetrated from the Cape through the mountains, as far as Port Republican, where his head-quarters are now reported to be established.

Rigaud had failed for Aux-Cayes, where he hopes to raise a considerable number of his old friends, and attack the rebels in the south.

The black general Maurepas, who commanded at Port-de-paix, had surrendered himself to the French, together with all his army, amounting to nearly five thousand men.

Lexington, April 16.

A gentleman who arrived in town on Monday last from Natchez, which he left the 12th of March, informs that Flour was from four to five dollars per barrel, and Tobacco about the same price per hundred.—He also states that fifteen boats were lost between the mouth of Ohio and New-Orleans previous to his leaving Natchez.

It is said that during the late freshes, five boats were lost on Licking river.

OF LOUISIANA.

The cession of this country to France has of late, been much talked of; and its excited, in a great degree, the attention of the citizens of the western country. This was natural. It arose from our commercial intercourse with Louisiana, and not from a desire in the western people to withdraw themselves from the government of the Union, and unite themselves to that of the French republic, as has been dangerously affected by several federal prints to the eastward. No, the western people are warmly attached to the constitution of the United States, and to its present republican administration; and their plain republican manners will always present a formidable barrier against the wild projects of a luxurious and intriguing aristocracy. This is the true reason of the liberals' affection. The Ohio and Mississippi rivers, affording the only vent for the numerous products of our soil, any thing concerning what would affect what is here called "the Orleans trade," did excite, and will continue to excite our attention. With conviction of this truth, we make the following extracts from the Aurora.

That paper of the 22d ult. shews that the project of settling Louisiana had been contemplated by the government of France more than a century ago; that the country took its name from that of their monarch [Louis]; that under the famous Mississippi scheme, projected by law, and patronized by the French monarch, 12,000 persons of both sexes were sent thither, and, through the pernicious conduct of the court were afterwards abandoned. Having so early a claim to the country, the colonization of it, will continue to be a favorite object with France.

But another favorite object was, the colonization of Egypt, to make up for the loss of her colonies in Asia, and to provide resources for a part of the military, on the cessation of the war.

The question of choice (says the Aurora) between Egypt and Louisiana, had not been determined when the revolution of the 4th of September 1797, broke up the directory and sent Pichegrue, Willot, &c. and many others who had been in favour of the Louisiana colony, to Cayenne. The negotiations then pending at Lylle, and which terminated on the 16th of that month, had some effect in ultimately deciding the question. Serious preparations had been made for a military expedition. Fleets had been actually equipped, and arms and stores suitable for that moist climate. How the definition of these fleets came to be changed, has not yet been precisely ascertained, but it has been attributed to the Macedonian argument, (gold). The definition had not been changed on the 5th of November; 1797, when Buonaparte was appointed to the command of the army of England. The difference which took place between Barras and others of the directory in the early part of 1798, and the discovery of the revolutionary conspiracy in Ireland, put an end to all the designs against that country, and those who had been in favour of the Egyptian conquest, happening to be the most influential, the expedition thither was reformed upon, and Buonaparte set out for Toulon, in May 1798, and failed on the 19th of that month. And thus was the project of colonizing Louisiana, for that time set aside by accidental occurrences.

Among the reasons repeatedly urged in this paper for willing succor to the French expedition in Egypt, was because it prevented any interference, or colour of interference with our policy; as we were perfidiously through the project of colonizing Louisiana, but if it had been attempted during the

year 1798, the enemies of our liberties would have urged it is an act conceived by the republicans, and executed with a view to overthrow the federal government.

The failure of the French in Egypt, did not lessen the exigency of the policy of their provision for colonization. Indeed, the nature of the present government of France, renders that object infinitely more necessary, and more on account of the nature and operation of that power, which the ruler of that nation has taken upon him to exercise.

These considerations were not matters of indifference to the present administration nor to its members, before the administration called them into power. Among the first acts of the present administration, were the arrangements to guard against the chance of those evils, which might, in a secondary degree, arise even from prejudices. The new minister sent to Spain by our government was fully instructed on this point, and although Mr. Bayard, in a most base and scandalous manner dared to traduce that gentleman on the floor of congress, while Mr. C. Pinckney was absent, that gentleman has fulfilled his instructions and effected an object, which, while it gives new security to the territory, and enlarges the radius of the union, will, when it is developed, shew to the people of America the justice of the choice they have made of public men and the foresight, intelligence and ability with which one of the most important negotiations that has taken place since we had a national existence, has been conducted.

"We will not suppose that the federal papers know and conceal the facts—we do not

possess a knowledge of the details, but these facts we know. That the confidant government had, upon the failure of the Egyptian colony, resolved to adopt that of Louisiana.

We are informed that the plan had been carried

on as far as the appointment of a governor,

who received the pay as fux for six months,

and that governor was general Collot, who was

formerly governor of Guadaloupe; that a

prefect was appointed, and that Adet, formerly

ambassador here, was that prefect.

"We know more, that Mr. Livingston was not 48 hours at Paris, when agreeably to his instructions he took up this subject, and that the issue has been the abandonment of the design by the French government. General Collot and citizen Adet, have ceased to receive their salaries, and the Spanish government has acted with a liberality on the occasion towards the United States, and in her negotiations with France on this subject, that entitles that government to our respect and attachment.

"As we have not learned that this subject has been adjusted in its lateral arrangements, we do not think ourselves at liberty to offer ourselves on the specific object to which it relates, as new points arising may alter some of the inferior dispositions. We have thought it proper to be thus far diffuse on this occasion, to shew that the anti-republican prints, are as defective of information as formerly—and that our present executive had, in the first hours of its political career, entered upon a course of measures, the operation and scope of which, when fully developed, will be found glorious to them, and happy for our country!"

[FARM. REG.

At a stated meeting of the Philadelphia Medical Society, held on Saturday 20th of February, 1802, it was resolved, that a premium of one hundred dollars, or a gold medal of that value, be offered for the best natural and medical history of any one of the United States of America.

The candidate is requested particularly to attend to the nature of the foil commonly prevalent in any country he may describe, to the effects produced by clearing the land in the climate, and the consequent influence of these soils on diseases; to the state of longevity in the inhabitants; to the flowering of certain herbs and trees, as connected with agricultural operations; and finally to the mineral and saline productions of the earth. He will be much aided in his inquiries by attending to the hints and subjects of observation contained in "Count Berchot's essay to direct and extend the enquiries of Patriotic travellers," and in "Dr Letton's Naturalist's and Traveller's companion."

To each dissertation a motto must be prefixed, and the same motto must be put on the back of a sealed letter containing the name of the author. All disquisitions except that to which the prize shall be adjudged, will be returned to any person that may be directed, together with the letter which contains the author's name, unopened. The disquisitions must be delivered free of expense to the president, on or before the last Saturday in February, 1804.

BENJ. RUSH,
President.

HEDGE THOMPSON,
Secretary pro tem.

** The printers of Newspapers in the U. S. will aid the cause of science by inserting the above a few times.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the head waters of Clear creek, near Mount Pleasant, one BAY HORSE, about fifteen hands high, twelve years old, docked and branded on the near shoulder I S a star in his forehead, some saddle fobs and stod all round.—Appraised to £15.

WILLIAM IRVINE.

Dec. 24, 1801.

I have this day veiled in my Son DANIEL BRADFORD, the property of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE. The distinguished patronage which this paper has experienced for upwards of fourteen years, claims my most grateful acknowledgments, and excites in my mind the pleasing hope, it will not be diminished whilst under the direction of the present Editor.

The above information must necessarily suggest to those who have unsettled accounts, either for News-Papers or Advertisements, a property of a speedy settlement of those accounts, which alone can enable me to close my business.

The public's obliged,
And very humble servant.

JOHN BRADFORD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE office of Editor of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, having this day devolved on me, I enter with diffidence on the duties of the important task. Believing that the success of a Newspaper, depends alone on the talents, attention and integrity of the Editor; I declare myself that so far as I may be destined in the first, will be amply supplied by the other two.

The encouragement heretofore given the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, will induce me to continue it on the present plan; and my hopes of success, rest on a determination to use my best endeavors, to merit the public patronage.

DANL. BRADFORD.

March 31st, 1802.

MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale 196 ACRES OF LAND, Lying on Lower Howard's creek, in Clarke county, the former property of James Bryant,

There is on it an elegant TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, A GOOD COUNTRY GRIST MILL, GOOD NEW LAND FARMING MILL; in good repair, well established;

A GOOD STILL HOUSE.

The buildings all well built of Stone, with other improvements.

A MEADOW, ORCHARD,

and other LAND in cultivation; with never failing SPRINGS of the best water.

The whole will be sold together or a part; with a MILL SEAT,

The best that is known in this country, for a Merchant Mill; the convenience and quality of STONE for building is scarce to be found—it is within two miles of Boonborough, six of Winchester, fifteen of Lexington. A general warranty deed will be given. Terms will be made known by the subscriber living on the premises.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

April 14th, 1802.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the post-office DANVILLE, Ky. which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the general post office as dead letters.

—Jac. Alfaugh, Danville.

—W. Breathed, care of Mr. White-

ides, Logan court-house.

—Thos. T. Davis, near Danville,

Ky. 3.

—Joshua Pry, forwarded to Danville,

—Freeman, Danville, Ky.

—George Givens, near Danville,

—Jos. Lewis, Mercer cy. Thos.

Shaw, Cumberland, to be left in Danville,

Ky.

—Jonathan Miller, Lincoln, Ky. near Danville.

—Wm. Ruggles, Danville, Ky. Ca-

leb H. Rukkis, Danville, Ky.

—Thomas Shaw, Danville, Ky. care

of Mr. More.

—William Turner, Danville, Ky.

Jos. Hertick, P. M.

1st April, 1802.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT on Thursday the 27th of May next, we or one of us will attend the Commissioner's appointed by the county court of Harrison county, under the act of assembly entitled "an act to reduce into one the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of land and for other purposes." To take the depositions of witnesses to establish the calls of an entry made in the name of Josiah Watson of 5,000 acres of land on a branch of Licking water,

now called the North-Fork of Raven creek, lying about two miles above the Bullock Gap, on said creek in Harrison county.—The commissioners to meet at the house of Andrew Hampton, and proceed from thence to the land.—And to do such further acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to the above recited act.

SAM'L M'ILLIN,

John TAYLOR.

Lexington, 14th April, 1802.

N. B. Notice similar to the above, was given in September last, but from some unforeseen circumstance, the parties did not attend.

I HAVE AN ORLEAN BOAT

FOR SALE,

45 FEET LONG & 14 WIDE,

Strong & Well Built, with

4 OARS, CABLE, &c.

IT lies at Fulgeron's ferry on the Kentucky river. For terms apply to the subscriber near the Cross-Plains, or the printer hereof.

Benjamin Grimes.

April 15th, 1802.

SECOND NOTICE

In the case of JOHN NANCARROW

[A BANKRUPT.]

W HEREAS a commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the fourth day of April 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against John Nancarrow, in the town of Lexington and district of Kentucky, merchant; and he has been declared a bankrupt. Wherefore the said John Nancarrow is hereby required to surrender himself, to the commissioners, in the said commission named, or the major part of them on the 10th and 24th days of April, and on the 8th day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, at the office of the District court in the town of Lexington, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second fitting to choose attorneys, and at the last fitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his examination: All persons indebted to said Bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Will. Marion,
John Bradford,
John Jordan, jun. } Comfrs.

Lexington, March 27th 1802.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Muddy creek, a BAY HORSE, about 13 hands and a half high, has a star in his face, two saddle spots on his back, branded on the near shoulder thus I judged to be four years old—Appraised to 30 dollars.

NATHAN LIPSCOMB.

March 19, 1802.

ALEXANDER PARKER & CO.

Have just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at their STORE, in Lexington, on Main street, opposite the Court house,

Very Large, and Well Assorted CARGO

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
QUEENS', GLASS, CHINA,
WARES, &c.

Which have been laid in on lower terms than usual, and which will be sold accordingly, for Cloth, Hemp, and Country made Sugar.—To avoid the great trouble and expence attending the collection of debts, no accounts will be opened.

Lexington, April 1, 1802.

LAST NOTICE

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, likewise those indebted to the estates of JAMES & WILLIS PARKER deceased, are requested to make payment of the respective sums due, before the first of June next. Those who fail to comply with this notice, may depend on suits being commenced against them without discrimination.

ALEXANDER PARKER.

Lexington, April 1, 1802.

DANVILLE DISTRICT; to wit

January Term, 1802.

Nathan Huston,
and
Joseph F. Lewis,
Again
Spencer Griffin,

Defendant.

In CHANCERY.

THE defendant, having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here, and give account of his estate, and to pay to the complainants' bill, and that a copy of the order be forthwith entered in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively; another copy posted up at the court house door, and a third copy published at the Danville meeting house door, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy, Telle,

WILLIS GREEN, C. D. D. C.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

From the Lady's Monitor.

SUN SET.

A down the track of lucid day,
The glowing Sun purifies his way;
And pours a variant flood of light,
From yellow morn, to dusky night.

Rapid he wheels the golden car,
Which mid day splenders darted far,
From eastern worlds to western clime,
And links in majesty sublime.

Behold him cast the side-long ray;
That backward rolls the tide of day;
And lights the east with purer blaze,
Than opning morn's descending blaze.

Down the tall mound retreating flows,
Loth, very loth, he seems to go;
He glides towards the humbler plain;
And still retreating, steals away;
Nor leaves on earth, a spark of day.

ANECDOTE.

An eminent lawyer went into the shop of a gentleman in Boston, who was in partnership with his brother-in-law, and enquired for some waistcoats. A number of elegant patterns were thrown on the counter, and, after looking at them for a moment, the lawyer faintly observed, he should like to take one of them, if he would take his pay in law. "You may take one, if you please," replied the gentleman, "and pay my brother-in-law."

FOR SALE.

THE Property lately occupied in this town, by Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by Mr. Bellum, consisting of Two New Two Stock FRAME HOUSES, neatly finished, large and convenient Cellars, a large Stock Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House, and Three Lots belonging to the above mentioned. A lot of two hundred and forty GUNS QUALIFIED LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about seven miles from this town; the title clear of every kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, but entirely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given for the payment, and the whole amount will be received in Produce. The terms will be made known by application to Mr. Cochran & Thurby, merchants, of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Danville.

J. BIRNEY,
Danville, 9th February, 1801

NOTICE.

30 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT
will be kept at the
SIGN OF THE BUFFALO,
Main street, in Lexington, opposite the Public
Square.

FOR SALE,

TWO STILLS & A BOILER,
MADE of Copper, of superior quality. The
terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and like-
ly young Horfis taken in payment. For further par-
ticulars application may be made to the Editor of
his Paper. November 4, 1801

DANVILLE DISTRICT, 1801.

January Term, 1802.

Cuthbert Harrifon, Complainant,
against
James Barbour, Thomas Holt, and Philip Barbour, } Defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Holt, not having en-
tered his appearance herein agreeably to law
and the order of the court, and not having the
fication of the court, that the said defendant is
not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the
complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that he do
appear here, on the third day of the next May term,
and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy
of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky
Gazette, for two consecutive weeks; another copy
posted at the court-house door, and a third copy
published at the Danville meeting house door some
Sunday immediately after service.

A copy, Teste,

WILLIS GREEN, C. D. D. C.

WAGNON'S

R. B. R A D L E Y
RESPECTFULLY announces that
he succeeds Major WAGNON, in the
commodious Brick House and Stables,
which he lately occupied in this place,
with a revision of assistants and servants,
arranged to respective departments;
which together with that peculiar respect
shewn himself while with Major Wag-
non, emboldens him to anticipate a pa-
tronage from GENTEL GUESTS, only,
as durable as his solicitude to please.

Lexington, 15th Feb. 1802.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Clark county,
on the head of Stoner's an
IRON GRAY MARE,
About seven years old, upwards of fifteen
hands high, fleshy before, no brand perceptible,
appraised to £29.

JAMES MILLER,

February 5th, 1802.

FOR SALE

At this Office,

THE GENERAL INSTRUCTOR.

Price 2 1/2 Dollars.

THE President and Directors of the Kentucky Insurance company, think it their duty to inform their fellow citizens and the public in general, that they are now organized, and ready to receive proposals to insure vessels or boats of every description, on their voyages up or down the Western waters, or at sea. Application may be made at their office in Lexington, accompanied with declaration of the shipper and certificate containing the name, burthen, dimensions and the goods of the said vessel or boat, their being well found for the intended voyage, the bill of lading or manifest of the cargo, the port from which they sail and place of destination. Further information may be had at their office.

Lexington, 1st February, 1802.

A LARGE, ELEGANT, AND WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Julf received, now opening
And For Sale at the STORE of

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, Feb. 3d, 1802.

WANTED,

8 A QUANTITY OF
MERCHANTABLE WHISKEY,
(If delivered at Frankfort would be preferred)

Apply to
MACBEAN & POTTER,
Lexington, 26th, Feb. 1802.

10 NICHOLAS BRIGHT,
BOOT & SHOE
MANUFAC-



Returns his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he has removed his shop next door to Mr. Boggs's, opposite Capt. Henry Marshall's tavern, on Main street. The ladies are respectfully informed that they may be supplied with Grecian Sandals, a new and much esteemed improvement, and superior to the former fashions. Other branches of his business is carried on as usual, with neatness and dispatch.

Lexington, February 12.

4 AS my Son Tandy Rutherford, has without any just cause eloped from out of my care, or jurisdiction, I hereby warn any person or persons, whatever, from dealing with him, or harbouring him by any means, as I shall not spare putting the law in force against any body that will be liable for the above breach, &c.

Archibald Rutherford.

March 23, 1802.

TO BE RENTED FOR ONE YEAR, And possession given on the 1st of May,

4 THE lot and buildings thereon, in the town of Lexington, opposite the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, and extending from Main-street, to Short-street. There is a handsome two story

BRICK BUILDING,

Fronting on Main-street, a BRICK KITCHEN and SMOKE HOUSE, and a good FRAMED STABLE back. Any person inclined to take the above mentioned lot and buildings, may know the terms by applying to the Printer hereof.

NOTICE.

4 AS I have invented a Machine for the CUTTING OF NAILS, which will on a moderate calculation, cut one thousand pounds of Iron into Nails of any size, in twelve hours; and have shewn a model thereof, to a number of my friends and acquaintances; also, have taken the proper steps to obtain a patent for the same, I do hereby warn all persons from making use of said invention, under the penalty of what the law directs in such cases.

EDWD. WEST.

Lexington, 24th March, 1802.



FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our shop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and to be sold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax-Seed.

Also RED CLOVER SEED,

FOR SALE.

ANDW. MC CALLA & CO.

WINCHESTER'S DIALOGUES,

For sale at this office.

A LIST LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Lexington, on the 31st of March, 1802, which if not taken out by the 30th of June next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

3 A.—Richard Alfton, Lexington; Eliza Allen, near ditto Fayette country, on Hickman waters; Aga Adman, care of James Brown; Anne Akin, care of Mr. Brownlee; Adw. Armstrong, care of Mrs. Sams. & Geo. Trotter; Geo. Adams, Lexington, 3.

B.—Jos. Beard, Lexington; Jno. C. Bayleys, do; David Brown, do. Wm. Brown, near do. George Brownlee, do. Anth'ly. Bile, do; 3; Rebecca Bain, do. Stephen Barrett, to the care of Post-Master, do. John Blyth; Valentine Barnard, Fayette cy. David Barkley; Mr. Besart, at Col. Hart's rope works, Lexington; Thos. Bell, Lexington; Benj. Berry near do. care of Maj. Waggon; capt. John Bell, Fayette 3, capt. Thos. Bell, near Lexington.

C.—John Chiles, esq. near Lexington; John Calhoun, near do. Alex Colwell, do. col. Marquis Calmes, near do. Thomas Clarke, Croft Plains, Fayette, cy. 2; Thos. Cavin, near Lexington; Allen Campbell, near do. Thos. Cox, South Harrison; James Cord, care of Robt. Campbell, Lexington, 2; the rev. Mr. Chayay, catholic missionary, near do. Thos. Cavin, near do. Seneca Cethow, Fayette cy. Chas. Clarke, Lexington; Walter Carroll, do. Jas. Crutcher, Jessamine cy. Elizabeth Curry, Fayette cy. Delia Cromwell, Lexington; Danl. Caldwell, near do. Jas. B. Crawford, do.

D.—Adrian Devinport Lexington; Geo. Dods, care of Mr. Key, Louisville; Jno. Daniel Lexington; rev. Mr. Jacob Dotsman, do. 2; Geo. Durret, Fayette cy. J. J. Dufour Lexington.

E.—Hugh Emmison near Lexington; Roofs Eldridge, jun. do.

F.—Ino. or Jas. Fleming, Lexington; Leo. Fleming, near do. Jos. Freeland, care of R. Wilson, esq. near do. Milford, Element Fowler, Manchester; Leo. Fleming, Lexington.

G.—James Gray, near Lexington, 2; Jno. Gray, do. Jno. Gregg, care of Mr. Todd, cotton manufacturer; capt. Wm. Grant, Lexington; col. John Grant, do. capt. Benj. Graves, do.

H.—And. Holmes, Lexington; Jos. Harkins, do. Geo. Hunter, near do. care of Benj. Parish; George Hamilton, Kentucky, America; Penelope Hart near Lexington; 2; Abel Headington, do. care of Sam. Ayres; Danl. Huffst, near do. David Hulton, Jas. Harrison, do. Benj. Howard, atty. at law, Fayette; Parry Humphreys, Lexington; Thos. Hawes, Georgetown, Scott cy. maj. Adam Hope, Lexington, 2; Hezekiah Harrison, clerg. near do. 3.

I.—Alexander Irvine, care of Thos. Irvine, near Lexington; Richd. Jones, near do. Ephraim January, Jemimine cy. Wm. Irvin near Lexington; James E. January do. 3.

K.—Ro. Kindall, near Lexington, care of Alex. Parker; Jno. Knox, do. care of Mr. Todd, merchant; Thos. Kirley, near do. 2.

L.—Wm. Leavy, merchant; Jacob E. Lehre, Lexington; James Loney, do; 2; Wm. Leditz, near do. Henry Lankert, do. Barnard Linglefeier, Fayette cy. Afa K. Lewis, student, Lexington; Wm. Lytle esq. do. Saml. Lewis, near do.

M.—Wm. McFarland, to the care of maj. Morrison; John McKinney, Lexington; Mr. McGowan, near do. maj. Jno. Morrison, Hickman, C. K. Jno. Morris, Fayette cy. James Milligan, care of Geo. Tegarden, Lexington; David Mitchell, Cain run, Fayette cy. A. McGlaughlin, Gardner, Lexington, care of Maj. Morrison; Mary A. Marshall, care of H. Marshall; maj. Jas. Morrison, Lexington; Jno. Mason, do. Zach. Marigum, Lexington; Geo. Mansel, do. Jno. M'Dowell, near do. capt. Thos. M'Durdie, do. N.—Wm. Niblick, Jno. Crois plains; John Nancarrow, Lexington, 2.

O.—Thomas Ochlerie, const. Lexington; Waller Oerton, Fayette cy. 2.

P.—Henry Payne, esq. Fayette cy. Col. Ro. Patterson, Lexington; Jos. Patterson, Fayette cy. care of Col. Trotter. Ro. Foag, Fayette cy. Jno. Peake, Ky. Fielder Parker, near Lexington; Mr. Page, at col. Meade's, Jno. Parish, Ira. Frazer, do. Mary Pickett, near do.

R.—Jos. Reed, Fayette cy. Geo. Robinson, Ky. care of rev. Mr. Marshall, Alex. Ross, Lex. Jno. Right, near Brian's station; Ninian Riley, Fayette cy. Jas. Ruffel, Instructor of an Academy near Lexington; Thos. Ramsey, S. Elkhorn, 2; Saffannah Runian, Lex. Wm. Robertson, Clarke cy. Wm. Rinton, Lex. Jno. Ross,

gers, Fayette, capt. Jos. Rogers, near Lexington, 4; Capt. Jno. C. Richardson, near do. Hul. Wright, do. Gen. Wm. Russell, Fayette.

S.—Peyton Short esq. near Lexington; Stephen Simpson, care of Jno. Athur, Merchant do. Suanna Shackel, do. Smith, student, care of rev. J. Welsh, do. Jas. H. Stewart, do. 3; Martin Sidner, Fayette cy. Henry Sidner, Lex. Mr. Sullivan, Surveyor do. Francis Stall, do.

T.—Ro. Taylor, Fayette cy. Col. Stephen Temple, Lex. Wm. Taylor, fuller, Howard's creek; Jno. Taylor, Lexington; Tammam Tritts, Scott cy. Michl. Troy, Lex. David Taylor, Rockbridge cy. Mr. Tibbats Lexington; The Hon. B. Thruston, do.

V.—Mr. Vaapaddle, Lex. Jas. Van. son, do.

W.—Hallett Mitchell Winslow, Fayette cy. David Williamson, Lex. J. Wier do. Jas. Wilson, Woodford cy. care of H. Marshall, 2; Wm. Welsh, care of Jno. McGuire Lex. Jas. Wilson, schoolmaster Scott cy. Alex. Wright, care of John Anderson, Lex. Rev. Jas. Welsh, do. Jos. Williams, do. Hon. Caleb Wallace, near do. 2; Mr. Warfield, near do. capt. Rohr, Wilson, Fayette cy. maj. Jas. Ware, near Lexington.

Y.—Jno. Young, Lex. Philip Yeizer & Son, do.

Z.—Fred. Zimmerman, Lex.

JOHN W. HUNT, P. M.

For the information of those who wish to make INSURANCE.

A PPLICATION for insurance must be accompanied with a certificate, specifying the length and width of the vessel or boat, the cable, stern-fall, number of oars, pump and canoe or sciff, the number of hands, sc. etc. which ought to be given by persons who are judges, and who are disinterested reputable men.

A bill of lading signed by the captain, or a manifest signed by the inspector, which shall specify the whole of the cargo on board, or to be put on board— it must also state where the boat or vessel lies—where she will take in her cargo—when she will take her departure; or if she has failed, the time when, and the port to which she is bound; and if any information has been received from her since she failed, it must be communicated. The insurance does not commence until the vessel is under way, on her intended voyage and the premium paid.

In all cases of loss, if practicable, a survey must be made by disinterested men, who are to state in writing, what in their opinion is necessary to be done, for the interest of the parties concerned; as also a protest to be entered by the captain on oath, in which the hands must join, stating particularly the loss, where and how it happened, and what cargo was then on board.

In case a boat or vessel be lost, it is the duty of the captain and hands, to use all possible means to recover the whole or as much as possible, of the cargo, for which labor and expence, the insurers will pay their proportionable part.

No boat which is insured, must attempt to pass the Falls of the Ohio, without taking a pilot on board.

Any shipper, who intends to carry at any port or place on the voyage, for the benefit of trading, or other purposes, must have an article to that effect, inserted in the policy of insurance.

Published by order of the Directors,
WILLIAM MACBEAN, Clk.
March 4th, 1802.

NOTICE
HAVING removed my family to a farm in the neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still to do my business in town, I think it necessary to inform my clients that except during the sessions of the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit Court of the United States for Kentucky and the Territories North-West of the Ohio, I shall attend at my office, in Lexington, every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon, at which time and place, all who have business with me must attend.

J. HUGES.
Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

T.—AKEN up by the subscriber living in Clark county, on Bull run, a bright boy, MALE, five years old, fourteen hands high, a few freckle spots on the back, freckle on the nose, and a few grey hairs in the forehead; no mark or brand perceptible.—Aged 12 1/2.

JOHN CLEMMONS.
February 2, 1802.

JAMES MACCOUN,
Has just received from Philadelphia, a large
well chosen selection of
MERCANDIZE.

Of the latest importations from Europe,
AND now opened at his shop on Main street,
A nearly equal to Market house, which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

Also, from his
Nail Manufacturer,
A comfort Supply of Get and Hammered
NAILS, of the best quality.
Lexington, January 16, 1802.